



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

count of the political aspects of reconstruction in Texas. The main criticism to be made of the book is that the political issues are somewhat over-emphasized, at the expense of the social and economic situation. With exception of a few short sections which are devoted to labor conditions and problems pertaining to emancipation, the work is entirely political. Notwithstanding the peculiar political interest attached to the period, we should have been glad to have more information concerning the conditions of the people, the problems of internal administration of a huge state with a somewhat turbulent population in some sections, and the attitude of the people in general toward the issues raised by the Federal reconstruction demands.

C. S. T.

Virginia Under the Stuarts, 1607-1688. By Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Ph.D. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1914. pp. XI, 271).

The words with which the author of this monograph begins his Preface, lead the reader to expect something in the nature of a revolutionary treatment of early Virginia history, in which the errors of previous writers will be exposed and corrected. "During the past few decades a flood of light has been thrown upon Virginia colonial history. Many letters, reports and other manuscripts have been unearthed, and in some cases, printed. Monographs, editions of old texts, legislative journals have been given to the public. Investigators have studied thoroughly statements and conclusions reiterated for centuries, and have proved them erroneous or misleading. What have long been considered the fundamental facts in the history of the establishment of the nation have been attacked and overthrown. The author, in the present volume, has attempted to re-write the political history of Virginia from the founding of Jamestown to the English Revolution of 1688, in a form that will make these newly discovered facts available to the general reader".

Dr. Wertenbaker has, indeed, made full use of many important sources, and has added much to our previous knowl-

edge of the facts of Virginia history in the seventeenth century. But a perusal of the monograph does not discover any startling revelations. By neither the omission of the unhistorical nor the addition of many minutiae, does the work materially alter our previous knowledge and understanding of the essential facts, the fundamental development, of the period.

The monograph has considerable value, however, in greatly amplifying the well-known facts, and throwing additional light on the men and the issues of Virginia's early years. It is one of the most important of recent investigations in this field, and with the works of Dr. Bruce will be indispensable for future workers. The book is especially strong in tracing the development of the cause of liberty, the struggle between "an outraged people and an arbitrary and corrupt government". "During the years immediately following the Rebellion, forces were shaping themselves which were to make it possible for the colony to resist those encroachments of the Crown upon its liberties that marked the last decade of the rule of the Stuart kings, and to pass safely through what may well be called the Critical Period of Virginia history". The best chapters are those on "Governor Berkeley and the Commonwealth", "The Causes of Bacon's Rebellion", and "Bacon's Rebellion".

As compared with John Esten Cooke's history of Virginia, published nearly forty years ago, Dr. Wertenbaker's work well exemplifies the contrast between the modern method of historical writing, based on untiring research, and the older style in which literary form often outweighed the purely historical. The book was written directly from the most important source material, and references are cited in support of all important statements. Sometimes, indeed, the reader feels himself rather close to what Cooke called "a mere jumble of unimportant events". This is not because the events themselves were unimportant, but because the author was so absorbed in his research and in accurately recording what he

found, that he did not succeed in weaving his facts together into a narrative of sustained interest. The work suffers accordingly, and most of the picturesque, the romantic, and the pathetic in Virginia's early history is obscured from view. On the whole, the work may be considered an excellent example of historical research, but a rather poor example of historical writing.

C. S. T.

Sectionalism in Virginia From 1776 to 1861. By Charles Henry Ambler, Ph.D. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1910. pp. IX, 366).

The history of sectionalism in Virginia is divided by the author into three periods: the first period ending with Bacon's Rebellion and the resulting reforms in political government; the second covering the growth of the Piedmont district in importance and political influence, and ending with the constitutional convention of 1829-30; and the third period, the rise of the trans-Alleghany section, ending with the outbreak of the Civil War and the dismemberment of the state by the formation of West Virginia. The monograph covers only the years from 1776 to 1861, although the introductory chapter shows how the natural features of the state and the widely differing elements in the population of Tidewater Virginia, the Piedmont, and the Valley, made conflicting interests and views inevitable.

It was the author's original intention, he tells us, to write a monograph on the formation of West Virginia, "but a casual search into the preliminaries for this study soon convinced me that they were probably more important than the subject upon which I proposed to write. Accordingly I gave up my original plan for a more difficult undertaking, the study of sectionalism in Virginia during the ante-bellum period", restricting the work mainly to political issues.

Three criticisms may be made of the way in which this larger undertaking was carried out. The political differences were so closely dependent on the industrial and social differences that it was a mistake to allow these to be so largely over-